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PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW		Docket Number (Optional)		
		WM-5463 (112713-898)		
I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the	Application Number		Filed	
United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to "Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450" [37 CFR 1.8(a)]	09/831,121		August 16, 2001	
on	First Named Inventor			
Signature	Yves Delmotte et al.			
Olgi raturo	Art Unit Examiner			
Typed or printed	1771		Hai Vo	
name	1771			
Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request.				
This request is being filed with a notice of appeal.				
The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s). Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.				
I am the	1			
	A	1	5	
applicant/inventor.	Signature			
assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71, Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed.		Ted J. Barthel		
(Form PTO/SB/96)		Typed or printed name		
X attorney or agent of record. Registration numberTed_ J. Barthel (Reg. No. 48,76	(9)) 312 578-6846		
-		Telephone number		
attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34.		April 19, 2	1006	
Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34			Date	
NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below.				
*Total of forms are submitted.				

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 132. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11, 1.14 and 41.6. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any Competers, studied galanting, pepaling, acid administy fair competed spinicarchical for reducing this burden, should be sent up do the Chief Information Cofficer, comments on the amount of time up credite to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent up do the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Palent and Trademark Office, U.S. Papartment of Commence, P.O. Box 1490, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEMD. TO Mail Stop AF, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 4490, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s): Yves Delmotte et al.

Appl. No.: 09/831,121 Conf. No.: 8727

Filed: August 16, 2001

Title: ELEMENT PROVIDED WITH A FIBRIN LAYER, PREPARATION AND USE

THEREOF

Art Unit: 1771 Examiner: Hai Vo

Docket No.: WM-5463 (112713-898)

Mail Stop Amendment

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW

Sir:

In response to the final Office Action dated January 20, 2006 please find the following:

Form PTO/SB/33, Pre-Appeal Brief Request for Review; and

Form PTO/SB/31, Notice of Appeal.

Remarks begin on page 2 of this paper.

REMARKS

This Paper is submitted in response to the final Office Action mailed on January 20, 2006 and having a shortened statutory response period ending on April 20, 2006. This Paper is submitted within the shortened statutory response period. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge the amount of \$500.00 for the Notice of Appeal and any additional fees to Deposit Account No. 02-1818.

Claims 46-49, 51-55, 57-71, 73-74, 76-89, and 131-134 are currently pending. Claims 50, 56, 72, and 75 have been canceled. Claims 90-130 have been withdrawn.

Claims 46-49, 51-55, 57-71, 73-74, 76-89, and 131-134 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 2nd paragraph as the term "in the range of about 10 microns to greater than about 20 microns" was alleged to be unclear. Applicants intend to address the §112 rejection after the Panel Decision from Pre-Appeal Brief Review.

Claims 46-55, 59-71, 73-74, 76-83, 89, and 131-134 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for allegedly being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 5,272,074 to Rubens (Rubens) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,744,515 to Clapper (Clapper) as evidenced by European Patent No. 366,564 to Sawamoto et al. (Sawamoto). Claims 73, 74, 76, and 77 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. \$103(a) for allegedly being obvious over Rubens in view of Clapper as evidenced by Sawamoto in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,824,080 to Lamuraglia (Lamuraglia) as evidenced by U.S. Patent No. 5,242,792 to Rudolph et al. (Rudolph). Claims 84-88 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) for allegedly being obvious over Rubens in view of Clapper as evidenced by Sawamoto in view of International Publication No. WO 96/22115 to Delmotte (Delmotte) or Rubens in view of U.S. Patent No. 5.882,354 to Brauker et al. (Brauker), and Clapper as evidenced by Sawamoto in view of Delmotte. Claims 46-49, 51-55, 57-71, 78-83, 89 and 131-134 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) for allegedly being obvious over Rubens in view of Brauker, and Clapper as evidenced by Sawamoto. Claims 73, 74, 76, and 77 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) for allegedly being obvious over Rubens in view of Brauker and Clapper as evidenced by Sawamoto in further view of Lamuraglia as evidenced by Rudolph. Claims 46, 48, 49, 52, 53, 56-71, 73, 74, 76-89 and 131-134 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for allegedly being obvious over Delmotte. Applicants respectfully disagree with and traverse these rejections for the reasons set forth below.

Sawamoto (EP 366, 564) teaches away from a non-hydrolyzed fibrin network as recited in the present claims. Sawamoto's disclosure of a substrate coated with a hydrolyzed fibrin layer teaches away from the claimed non-hydrolyzed fibrin. Sawamoto, page 4 lines 35-37, page 5 lines 1-3, page 7 lines 14-15, page 7 lines 26-27, page 7 lines 42-44. In fact, the Examiner has admitted that Sawamoto teaches away from the claimed subject matter. See Office Action dated January 20, 2006 at ¶1. Teaching away is a per se demonstration of non-obviousness. In re Dow Chemical Co., 837 F.2d 469 (Fed. Cir. 1988). Accordingly, a reference, such as Sawamoto, that teaches away cannot serve to create a prima facie case of obviousness. In re Gurley, 27 F.3d 551, 553 (Fed. Cir. 1994). As Sawamoto clearly teaches away from the present claims, as admitted by the Examiner, Applicants respectfully submit that the rejections based on Sawamoto are improper and be withdrawn.

It is an axiom of patent law that the references must provide some reasonable expectation that a result could be successful. *In re Clinton*, 527 F.2d 1226, 1228 (CCPA 1976). The present application discusses the problems associated with extending fibrin-forming components into small pores of support substrates and subsequently removing fibrinogen therefrom. Accordingly, the present application solves these problems by providing a novel and inventive method that applies a suction force to the porous support in order 1) to draw fibrin-forming components into the small pores and 2) subsequently remove unreacted fibrinogen from the small pores. The resulting element of this method is recited in the present claims. As none of the cited references address the problem of delivering fibrin (not to mention fibrinogen-free fibrin) into small pores of support material, no reference provides any expectation of success of providing fibrin—let alone fibrinogen-free fibrin—into small pores of a support. Accordingly, any allegation that the extent to which the fibrin is present in the pores is a "result-effective variable" is without merit as the cited references 1) fail to address the problem of fibrin delivery into small pores and 2) correspondingly lack any expectation of success to deliver fibrin into pores having a diameter of only 10um-20um.

In this regard, the cited references, Rubens, Clapper, Delmotte, Brauker, Lamuraglia, and/or Rudolph, either alone or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest a reasonable expectation of forming an element with a support having 1) pores with a diameter of only 10µm-20µm and 2) a fibrinogen-free fibrin layer that extends into each pore 3) a distance of about 2-20µm as recited in the present claims. Rubens has no disclosure whatsoever regarding a

substrate with fibrin extending into the pores thereof. In fact, the Examiner has admitted the same. See Office Action dated January 20, 2006, ¶ 7 at pp 4-5.

Clapper merely discloses a porous ePTFE material that may bear an immobilized adhesion molecule. Clapper, col. 5 lines 35-40. Consequently, Clapper, is wholly silent regarding a support having fibrinogen-free fibrin extending 2-20µm into the pores of the ePTFE material

Wholly lacking in *Brauker* is any disclosure regarding fibrin, let alone fibrinogen-free fibrin. *Brauker* merely discloses an implant material. With no mention of fibrin, *Brauker* cannot disclose or suggest an element with a support having pores with a diameter of only 1) 10µm-20µm and 2) a fibrinogen-free fibrin layer that extends into each pore 3) a distance of about 2-20µm as recited in the present claims.

Regarding *Delmotte*, the Examiner has admitted that *Delmotte* fails to disclose a support 1) having pores with a diameter of only 10μ m- 20μ m, 2) the support having a fibrinogen-free fibrin layer that extends into each pore 3) a distance of about 2- 20μ m as recited in the present claims. In fact, *Delmotte* has no disclosure directed to the problems associated with the provision of fibrinogen-free fibrin in the small pores of a support substrate or a solution to this problem. Accordingly, the assertion that the extent to which the fibrin is present in the pores is a "result-effective variable" is without merit as *Delmotte* 1) has no disclosure directed to the problem of fibrin delivery into small pores and 2) provides no solution to this problem. With no disclosure directed to problem and/or solution of providing fibrinogen-free fibrin into small pores of a substrate, *Delmotte* correspondingly lacks any expectation of success to deliver fibrin into pores having a diameter of only 10μ m- 20μ m.

Lamuraglia and Rudolph have no disclosure directed to 1) a substrate having pores with varying sizes and 2) fibrinogen-free fibrin extending 2-20µm into each pore as recited in the claims. Lamuraglia has no disclosure whatsoever directed to a fibrin-coated substrate, let alone a fibrinogen-free fibrin as recited in the claims. Rather, Lamuraglia discloses a method of using photodynamic therapy to prepare arterial allografts for in vivo applications. Lamuraglia, col. 4 line 66 through col. 5 line 5. Rudolph similarly has no disclosure whatsoever directed to fibrin, let alone a fibrinogen-free fibrin coating on a porous substrate. Rather, Rudolph discloses a preservation agent to improve the long term storage of red blood cells. Rudolph, col. 3 lines 28-40. As neither Lamuraglia nor Rudolph has any disclosure directed to 1) a substrate having

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pores with varying sizes or 2) fibrin, Lamuraglia and Rudolph fail to disclose of suggest the recited subject matter.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that the above-identified patent application is now in condition for allowance and earnestly solicit reconsideration of same.

Respectfully submitted,

BELL, BOYD & LLOYD LLC

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Dated: April 19, 2006